

Patient Name : Demo Patient Name
Age / Sex : 30 Y / F
Referred By : DEMO HOSPITAL
Centre : HOD Head Office

Lab No : Demo Visit No
Registration On : 21-Jan-25 12:32
Patient ID : UHID.DEMO.001

Rubella [IgM]				Serum Sample
Accession No: DEMO_BARCODE		Collected On: 21-Jan-25 12:32	Received On: 21-Jan-25 14:31	Approved On: 21-Jan-25 17:22
Observation	Result	Unit	Biological Ref. Interval	Method
Rubella [IgM]	<1	AU/mL	<5:Non-Reactive <5-8:Equivocal ≥8:Reactive	CLIA

Clinical Significance

- A **non-reactive** result cannot always rule out acute Rubella infection, because the infection maybe be in its very early stage and the patient is still unable to synthesize Rubella virus specific IgM.
- An **equivocal** result may be indicative either of recent infection or of past infection with long-lasting Rubella virus IgM. A second sample should be collected within a reasonable period of time (e.g., within one week).
- Serological data from detection of additional rubella virus markers may provide useful information for clinical interpretation of results.
- Diagnosis of infectious diseases should not be established on the basis of a single test result, but should be determined in conjunction with clinical findings and other diagnostic procedures as well as in association with medical judgment.

Clinical Relevance: Rubella, also known as German measles or three-day measles, is a disease caused by the rubella virus. The name "rubella" is derived from Latin, meaning little red. Rubella is also known as German measles because the disease was first described by German physicians in the mid-eighteenth century. This disease is often mild and attacks often pass unnoticed. The disease can last one to three days. Infection of the mother by Rubella virus during pregnancy can be serious; if the mother is infected within the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, the child may be born with congenital rubella syndrome (CRS), which entails a range of serious incurable illnesses. Rubella virus specific IgM antibodies are present in people recently infected by Rubella virus but these antibodies can persist for over a year and a positive test result needs to be interpreted with caution. The presence of IgG antibodies indicates immunity received through either vaccination or a past infection.

Remarks: Please correlate with clinical conditions



This is a Demo Signature
and the doctor's signature should appear here

In case of any unexpected or alarming results, please contact us immediately for re-confirmation, clarifications, and rectifications, if needed.

